

Edward P. Hoze

*Seventy-fifth Annual Report*

*of the*

BUREAU OF AMERICAN  
ETHNOLOGY



1957-1958



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
WASHINGTON  
D. C.





SEVENTY-FIFTH  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
BUREAU OF  
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY  
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1957-1958



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1959



## BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1958

*Director.*—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.

*Anthropologists.*—HENRY B. COLLINS, WILLIAM C. STURTEVANT.

*Research Associates.*—JOHN P. HARRINGTON, MATTHEW W. STIRLING, A. J. WARING, JR.

*Archivist.*—MARGARET C. BLAKER.

*Scientific Illustrator.*—E. G. SCHUMACHER.

*Administrative Assistant.*—JESSIE S. SHAW.

## RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

*Director.*—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.

*Chief, Missouri Basin Project.*—ROBERT L. STEPHENSON.

*Archeologists.*—WARREN W. CALDWELL, JAMES J. F. DEETZ, BERNARD GOLDEN, HAROLD A. HUSCHER, WILLIAM N. IRVING, CHARLES H. MCNUTT, CARL F. MILLER, ROBERT W. NEUMAN, G. HUBERT SMITH, RICHARD P. WHEELER.

*Field Assistant in Geology.*—ALAN H. COOGAN.

*Physical Anthropologist.*—WILLIAM M. BASS III.

# SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

---

FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr., *Director*

---

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, which directs the Bureau "to continue independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

## SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

(Prepared from data submitted by staff members.)

Dr. M. W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology from 1928 to 1947 and Director since 1947, retired on December 31, 1957. At that time he was appointed a research associate. During the period from July 1 to December 31, 1957, Dr. Stirling devoted most of his time to administrative duties and the preparation of a manuscript pertaining to previous fieldwork in Panama and Ecuador. Effective January 1, 1958, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director, was appointed Director. He also continued to be in charge of the River Basin Surveys.

During the fiscal year Dr. Roberts devoted most of his time to the management of the River Basin Surveys and subsequently to the duties of the main Bureau office. In July and early August he made an inspection trip to the Missouri Basin where he visited all the excavation parties of the River Basin Surveys and also several of those from cooperating institutions. He was accompanied by Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief of the Missouri Basin Project, Dr. John M. Corbett, National Park Service archeologist, and Paul L. Beaubien, regional archeologist for Region Two of the Service. Late in April Dr. Roberts went to the field headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr., to assist in preparing plans for the field season in the Missouri Basin. From Lincoln, in company with several members of the Missouri Basin Project staff, he went to Norman, Okla., to attend and participate in the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology. From here the group proceeded to Russellville, Ark., where it inspected the



excavations being carried on by a River Basin Surveys party in the Dardanelle Reservoir area. En route back to Lincoln a stop was made at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, and a number of collections of archeological material in the museum there were examined. After spending several additional days at Lincoln studying the operations of the office and laboratory, Dr. Roberts returned to Washington and was in the office at the close of the year. During the fall and winter months Dr. Roberts reviewed and suggested changes in the manuscripts of several detailed, technical reports on the results of excavations at sites in the Missouri Basin and other areas.

Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, continued his Eskimo studies and other Arctic activities. He prepared an article on Eskimo art for the *Enciclopedia Universale Dell'Arte*, a 14-volume work to be published in Italian and English by the Istituto per la Collaborazione Culturale, Rome. His paper "Present Status of the Dorset Problem," which he presented at the 32d International Congress of Americanists in Copenhagen, was published in the Proceedings of the Congress.

In May Dr. Collins participated in an international conference on Arctic anthropology held at the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen. Also attending were five anthropologists from the United States, one from Canada, four each from Denmark and the U. S. S. R., and two each from Norway, Sweden, and Finland. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans for closer international cooperation in Arctic anthropology. Following the conference Dr. Collins visited a large Mesolithic site, Kongemosen, representing the formative stage of the Ertebølle culture, and two other Mesolithic sites at Eriksholm and Langtved, near Holbaek.

Dr. Collins continued to serve on the publications and research committees of the Arctic Institute of North America, as well as on the committee which plans the research program of the Arctic Research Laboratory at Point Barrow, operated by the Office of Naval Research. He also continued as chairman of the Directing Committee which plans and supervises the work of the *Arctic Bibliography*, a comprehensive annotated and indexed bibliography of publications in all fields of science relating to the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of America and Eurasia. The work is being prepared by the Arctic Institute of North America for the Department of Defense. Volume 8 of the Bibliography, which abstracts and indexes the contents of 5,623 publications in English, Russian, German, and the Scandinavian and 17 other languages, was delivered to the Government Printing Office in June. This makes a total of 49,087 publications that have been abstracted thus far in *Arctic Bibliography*.



Dr. William C. Sturtevant, ethnologist, spent the week of July 29–August 4, 1957, in South Carolina working with the last living speaker of any of the Siouan languages of the east—a Catawba man 85 years old. The informant proved somewhat less than satisfactory, owing to his age and rather poor recall of a language he has not spoken for some years. However, a vocabulary file of a few hundred entries was built up, and several short texts and songs were collected. In addition to transcription in a phonetic orthography, all materials were recorded with a tape recorder, to form a permanent record of a different nature than the Catawba linguistic materials collected by others before the advent of convenient mechanical recording devices with good fidelity. The language has not yet been adequately analyzed, nor has its precise relationship to other Siouan languages been established; the tape recording will be invaluable when these tasks are eventually undertaken.

Dr. Sturtevant spent 7 weeks continuing his field research among the New York State Seneca, during four separate trips. In September he devoted 10 days to close observation of the work of a skilled Seneca mask carver on the Allegany Reservation, making detailed notes on his construction techniques and taking numerous photographs to document the various steps in the process. For a few days of this period Dr. Sturtevant received valuable assistance from Dr. William H. Davenport of Yale University, a specialist on primitive art. It became evident during this fieldwork that observation of construction is an essential preliminary to the structural analysis of the forms of these Seneca masks and will be of considerable assistance in the ethno-esthetic study initiated during the previous fiscal year. During January and February, Dr. Sturtevant spent about 2 weeks on the Cattaraugus Reservation attending the annual midwinter ceremony of this Seneca group and discussing it with participants. The data obtained form part of a continuing study of the religion of this community, which has previously received little attention from ethnologists, in contrast to most other Iroquois non-Christian communities.

In April 1958, Dr. Sturtevant visited Gainesville, Fla., for consultations on Florida anthropology with Dr. John M. Goggin. From there he traveled to Oklahoma via Montgomery, Ala. (where he examined the collections of the Alabama Department of Archives and History), and the region around Philadelphia, Miss. (where he spent three days surveying the possibilities for research among the Mississippi Choctaw). In Oklahoma he examined the photograph and specimen collections of the Oklahoma Historical Society, attended the joint annual meetings of the Society for American Archeology and the Central States Anthropological Society, and had brief contacts with members of several Oklahoma tribes. Dr. Sturtevant also



attended the 11th Conference on Iroquois Research at Red House, N. Y., in October 1957. At these latter two professional meetings he delivered three papers. In December 1957 he attended the American Anthropological Association meetings in Chicago (where he also examined an important collection of Seminole artifacts and a large newly discovered collection of early photographs of the Seminole).

In May and June 1958, Dr. Sturtevant returned for three weeks to the Allegany Reservation, where he concentrated on study of social organization, particularly residence patterns. These data should prove valuable for comparison with similar information, as yet unpublished, collected some 25 years ago on this reservation by Dr. William N. Fenton. Furthermore, the community studied is threatened with removal to make way for flooding of a large part of the reservation by the proposed Kinzua dam. If the dam is built, present residence patterns can then be compared with residence after relocation of the community. The nearly unanimous opposition of the Indians to relocation makes research of this sort rather difficult.

Dr. Sturtevant's office work included continuation of his research on the Florida Seminole, on which a paper was published in Publication No. 5 of the Florida Anthropological Society, and work on a paper on the historical ethnobotany of the cycad *Zamia*.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Carl F. Miller was continuing the excavations by the Smithsonian Institution-National Geographic Society Expedition at Russell Cave in Alabama. The work continued until the end of August, and during that period a section of the cave floor was excavated to a depth of 32 feet, where a water table was encountered and it was necessary to stop the digging. During the course of the work the skeletal remains of a very young infant were found at a depth of approximately 4 feet. On the basis of a carbon-14 date obtained during the previous season's investigations at the cave, it is estimated that the burial was approximately 5,000 years old. There were no accompanying mortuary offerings, but the deposits where the remains were interred indicated that the Early Woodland Period was represented. The partially flexed remains of an adult male were found 8½ feet below the floor level and it also lacked any accompanying offerings. The burial probably was made about 7,000 years ago. The material from the deposits indicates that pottery-making began in that area at about 3500 B. C. Prior to that time the people apparently had a completely hunting-fishing economy. A large series of implements, discarded animal bones, and other materials was obtained from the lower deposits, and at a depth of 23 feet the remains of a hearth were uncovered. Charcoal from that hearth was recently dated by Dr. H. R. Crane at the University of Michigan as being  $9,020 \pm 350$  years old. The Russell Cave Expedi-



tion brought back to the Smithsonian Institution somewhat more than a ton and a half of material for study and exhibit purposes.

#### RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

The River Basin Surveys, in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and various State and local institutions, continued its program for salvage archeology in areas to be flooded or otherwise destroyed by the construction of large dams. During the fiscal year 1957-58 the program was financed by a transfer of \$175,624 from the National Park Service to the Smithsonian Institution. Of that amount \$157,624 was for use in the Missouri Basin and the remainder covered operations in other areas. A carryover of \$15,902 from the Missouri Basin funds for the preceding fiscal year made the total available for the Missouri Basin \$173,526. The over-all total for the year was \$191,526. The amount of available money was somewhat larger than during the previous fiscal year, and the increase was reflected in the work accomplished.

Field investigation during the year consisted mainly of excavations, although some surveys were carried on in several areas. On June 1, 1957, nine parties were in the field. Four were doing intensive digging in the Great Bend Reservoir area and four were making excavations in the Oahe Reservoir area, both projects being located in South Dakota. A survey party covered portions of the Big Bend area, which had not been visited during the previous summer's work, and carried on test operations in 14 sites. In September that party moved to the Oahe Reservoir basin where it started similar operations. Most of the field parties had returned to their headquarters by the end of September. Early in the spring a party conducted excavations in the Dardanelle Reservoir area on the Arkansas River in Arkansas. During the period February-June, a survey party worked in three reservoir areas along the lower Chattahoochee River in Alabama and Georgia, and in April-June another party excavated in two sites in the Hartwell Reservoir area in South Carolina-Georgia. At the end of the fiscal year nine parties were conducting excavations along the Missouri River in South Dakota. Five were working in the Great Bend Reservoir area and four in the Oahe Reservoir Basin.

By June 30, 1958, reservoir areas where archeological surveys and excavations had been made since the salvage program got under way in 1946 totaled 254 in 29 States. The survey parties have located and recorded 4,889 archeological sites, and of that number 997 have been recommended for excavation or limited testing. In general



the term "excavation" does not indicate the complete investigation of a site, but usually means that only about 10 percent of it has been uncovered. There are some cases, however, where the locality is of sufficient significance to warrant extensive digging. Preliminary appraisal reports have been issued for all the reservoir areas surveyed, with the exception of the Big Bend in South Dakota and the group of three in Chattahoochee Basin. The report for the Big Bend has been completed, however, and will be processed early in the coming fiscal year. One preliminary report covering the survey of the Dardanelle Reservoir area in Arkansas was mimeographed and distributed during the year. Since the beginning of the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program, 184 appraisal reports have been issued. The discrepancy between that number and the total of the reservoir areas examined is due to the fact that in several cases information obtained from a number of reservoir projects located in a single basin or subbasin have been combined in a single report.

By the end of the fiscal year 388 sites in 52 reservoir basins located in 19 different States had been either partially or extensively dug. Only a single site was excavated in some of the reservoir areas, while in others a whole series was investigated. At least one example of each type of site recommended by the preliminary surveys had been excavated. In some cases it has been necessary to dig a number of somewhat similar sites because the complexity of such remains makes it essential to have considerable comparative material in order to obtain full information about that particular phase of aboriginal culture. In brief it may be said that the cultural stages represented cover the range from the early hunting peoples of about 10,000 years ago to the frontier trading and Army posts of the latter part of the 19th century. Reports of the results obtained from some of the excavations have been published in Bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, and in various scientific journals. During the year River Basin Surveys Paper No. 8, Bulletin 166 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, was distributed. It was written by Dr. Douglas Osborne and pertains to excavations in the McNary Reservoir Basin near Umatilla, Oreg. Accompanying the archeological report are appendices on the skeletal material, trade goods, and composition of the copper objects found during the excavations. River Basin Surveys Papers 9-14, which will constitute Bulletin 169 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, were in page proof at the end of the year, and the volume should be ready for distribution early in the next fiscal year. Three of the papers pertain to investigations in the Missouri Basin, two to work done in the Jim Woodruff Reservoir area, Georgia-Florida, and one to a site in the Alatoona Reservoir



area in Georgia. Twelve detailed technical reports on the results of work done during previous years were completed during 1957-58 and are ready to submit to the editors for publication as soon as funds sufficient to cover their cost are available.

As of June 30, 1958, the distribution of reservoir projects that have been surveyed for archeological remains was as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 1; California, 20; Colorado, 24; Georgia, 8; Idaho, 11; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 15; Nebraska, 28; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 13; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 27; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 19; Virginia, 2; Washington, 11; West Virginia, 2; Wyoming, 22. Excavations have been made or were under way in reservoir basins in Arkansas, 1; California, 5; Colorado, 1; Iowa, 1; Georgia, 5; Kansas, 5; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 4; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 4; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 4; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 2. The preceding figures include only the work of the River Basin Surveys or that which was in direct cooperation between local institutions and the Surveys. The investigations made by State and local institutions working under agreements with the National Park Service have not been included because complete information about them is not available.

The River Basin Surveys, as in previous years, received helpful cooperation from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Corps of Engineers, and various State and local institutions. The Corps of Engineers provided transportation and guides for work in one of the reservoir areas and provided temporary field headquarters for a party in another area. In several instances mechanical equipment to assist in heavy excavations was made available by the construction agency. Field personnel of all the agencies was particularly helpful to the various party leaders from the River Basin Surveys and expedited their activities in numerous ways. The National Park Service continued to serve as the liaison between the various agencies, both in Washington and in the field. The Park Service also prepared the estimates and justifications for the funds needed to carry on the salvage program. In the several Park Service regions the regional directors and members of their staffs cooperated wholeheartedly in the program and greatly aided all phases of the operations.

The main office in Washington continued general supervision of the program. The field headquarters and laboratory at Lincoln, Nebr., was responsible for the activities in the Missouri Basin and also provided a base of operations for the party which worked at the



Dardanelle Reservation in Arkansas. The materials collected by the excavating parties in the Missouri River Basin, as well as the one in Arkansas and those from the Toronto Reservoir area on the Verdigris River in Kansas, which were obtained the previous year, were processed at the Lincoln laboratory. During the first two months of the fiscal year, Dr. James H. Howard, who supervised the project at the Kansas Reservoir, worked in the Lincoln office studying the specimens which he had recovered and preparing his report.

*Washington office.*—The main headquarters of the River Basin Surveys at the Bureau of American Ethnology continued under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Carl F. Miller, archeologist, was detailed to the regular Bureau staff for the period from July 1 to December 29, in order to continue excavations at Russell Cave, Alabama, and to work up the material obtained from the cave. On December 30 he returned to the River Basin Surveys staff and from then until April 22 devoted his time to the completion of his report on previous excavations at the James H. Kerr (Buggs Island) Reservoir on the Roanoke River in southern Virginia. During the winter months he spoke before several local societies, completed an article on the Russell Cave work for the National Geographic Magazine and gave a lecture on the cave before the National Geographic Society in Washington. On April 22 he proceeded to South Carolina where he conducted excavations in the Hartwell Reservoir area. While engaged in those investigations he spoke before several local Rotary and Lions Clubs, several groups of Boy Scouts, and a Naval Research group at Clemson College. On May 23 he participated in a conference held at the University of Georgia at Athens, at which time representatives of the National Park Service, the University of Georgia, and the River Basin Surveys discussed future work for the Hartwell Reservoir area. Mr. Miller returned to Washington on June 26 and on June 29 was again transferred to the Bureau of American Ethnology to resume the activities at Russell Cave. The latter work, which is a cooperative project between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Geographic Society, was to continue through the early months of the following fiscal year.

William M. Bass III, temporary physical anthropologist, was on duty in Washington at the beginning of the year. He devoted the month of July and the first week in August to a study of human skeletal material from various sites in the Missouri Basin and prepared reports on his findings. On August 9 he left Washington for Pierre, S. Dak., and spent the ensuing 3 weeks assisting in the removal of Indian burials at the Sully site in the Oahe Reservoir area. Mr. Bass returned to Washington August 29 and resigned from the Surveys in order to resume his studies toward an advanced degree. On

June 2 Mr. Bass again reported for duty in Washington and spent 3 weeks classifying human skeletal material from the James H. Kerr Reservoir in southern Virginia. He then proceeded to Pierre, S. Dak., and took charge of a party conducting excavations in the burial area at the Sully site. Mr. Bass was engaged in those activities at the close of the year.

Harold A. Huscher, archeologist on the staff of the Missouri Basin Project, was detailed to the Washington office beginning February 2, 1958, and on February 7 left for Georgia and Alabama, where he carried on preliminary surveys in three reservoir areas in the lower Chattahoochee River Basin. Mr. Huscher continued those activities until June 23 when he went to Athens, Ga., to participate in the conference at which Mr. Miller was also in attendance. Following the conference Mr. Huscher returned to Washington, and at the close of the fiscal year was preparing a summary report on the results of his explorations along the Chattahoochee.

*Alabama-Georgia.*—During the period February 10 to June 21 preliminary surveys were made in the areas to be flooded by the Columbia Dam and Lock, the Walter F. George Dam and Lock, and the Oliver Dam on the lower Chattahoochee River. The Columbia Dam and Lock and the Walter F. George Dam and Lock are projects of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, while the Oliver Dam is being constructed by the Georgia Power Co. The Columbia Dam is to be located a short distance below the bridge across the Chattahoochee River at Columbia, Ala. The Walter F. George Dam is to be built at Fort Gaines, Ga., and the Oliver Dam is located a short distance above Columbus, Ga. These three projects together will flood out 120 contiguous miles of the Chattahoochee bottoms. Since the area to be affected by the Walter F. George project will be the first to be inundated, most of the period was spent in that area, although some reconnaissance was made in both of the other basins.

During the course of the survey in the Walter F. George basin, 117 archeological sites were located and recorded on the Georgia side of the river and 90 sites on the Alabama side. They range from simple village locations to areas containing the remains of several different cultures, and from single to multiple mound groups. In addition there are two historical sites of considerable importance. One is that of the Spanish Fort of Apalachicola, dating from 1689 to 1691, and the other the historic Creek town of Roanoke which was occupied by the whites and then attacked and burned by the Indians in 1736. Because the exact dates of occupancy of the Fort are known, it should provide an important check point in working out the chronology of the area. Also, since the Roanoke village was burned it should be quite productive archeologically. The aboriginal sites range from Early



Woodland to relatively late Creek villages dating from the period 1675-1836. The latter present the possibility of a specific identification of sites from ethnohistorical evidence, as well as an unusual opportunity to use the direct-historical approach in establishing a regional chronology.

The manifestations in the Columbia Dam and Lock and Oliver Dam basins are an integral part of the entire picture in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley and must be studied in conjunction with those in the Walter F. George section. Complete coverage of those two projects was not possible in the time devoted to the reconnaissance, but it was determined that there are at least 14 sites in the immediate area of the Columbia Dam which will be affected by construction activities. One is a major mound site probably dating about A. D. 1200, already half destroyed by the river, which calls for immediate investigation. Three others are major village sites attributable to the Weeden Island cultural pattern. In the Oliver Dam district there are at least 15 known sites including mounds, early village locations, and caves giving evidence of Indian occupation. The series encompasses a period of at least 3,000 years.

The entire history of aboriginal development in that portion of the Chattahoochee Valley is contained in the river bottoms and low terraces which will be flooded by the three reservoirs. Very little archeological work has been done there and an extensive program of excavation is indicated. In addition, further surveys should be made in districts not covered during the recent investigations.

*Arkansas.*—In the Dardanelle Reservoir Basin on the Arkansas River in west-central Arkansas, excavations were made in five sites, and two new sites were located and recorded during the period from March 18 to May 7. All seven of the sites involved were in the lower portion of the reservoir area. One rock shelter was almost completely excavated and four open sites were extensively tested. Little was found at the excavated sites to indicate the type of dwelling or structures erected by the people. However, a considerable collection of artifact material was recovered which shows that the sites primarily represent the Archaic Period and that their ceramics were related to the Lower Mississippi Valley sequences. Only slight influences were noted from the Caddoan area to the west and southwest. The two new sites found by the field party represent a mound-village complex and a historic Cherokee location. Because of adverse weather and unusually heavy rains during the period the party was in the Dardanelle area, not so much work was accomplished as had been contemplated, and it was recommended that similar excavations be made during the following fiscal year in upper portions of the reservoir basin.

The proposed survey of the Greer's Ferry Reservoir area, which was postponed the previous year because of high waters, was not made during the current year by a River Basin Surveys party as contemplated. Instead the University of Arkansas, working under an agreement with the National Park Service, carried out the preliminary investigations at Greer's Ferry. The situation there was somewhat comparable to that in the Dardanelle area in that weather conditions hampered the work to a considerable degree. It was planned that another party from the University would return to the Greer's Ferry area shortly after the beginning of the new fiscal year.

*Iowa.*—No fieldwork was carried on in Iowa during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958. However, the detailed technical report "Archeological Salvage Investigations in the Coralville Reservoir, Iowa" was completed during the year and will be available for publication as soon as funds for that purpose are available. The report consists of 100 typed pages, 12 plates, and 15 text figures.

*Kansas.*—The only activity on the part of the River Basin Surveys during the fiscal year pertaining to Kansas was that of the completion of the detailed technical report on the excavation in eight sites in the Toronto Reservoir Basin during the spring months of 1957. A typed manuscript of 90 pages with 12 plates and 15 text figures is now ready to submit to the editors.

*Missouri Basin.*—As in previous years, the Missouri Basin Project continued to operate from the field headquarters and laboratory at 1517 "O" Street, Lincoln, Nebr. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson served as chief of the Project throughout the year. Activities included work on all four phases of the salvage program: (1) Survey, (2) excavation, (3) analysis, and (4) reporting. The first two phases received major attention in the summer months, and the second two during the fall and winter. In addition to the four regular phases of the program, a special chronology program was initiated during the year.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the staff, in addition to the chief, consisted of 4 permanent archeologists, 1 archeologist detailed to the Project from the Washington office, 5 temporary field assistants, 1 field assistant detailed to the project from the Washington office, 1 temporary physical anthropologist on duty in the Washington office, 1 field and laboratory assistant, 1 administrative assistant, 1 museum aide, 1 clerk-stenographer, 1 file clerk (half time), 1 photographer, 1 clerk-typist, 2 temporary laboratory assistants, 1 temporary (part time) draftsman, and 79 temporary field crewmen. At the end of the 1957 summer field season, all temporary field crewmen were terminated, with the exception of one who was assigned laboratory assistant's duties in the Lincoln office. The physical anthropologist subsequently was on duty in the Missouri Basin for 3



weeks in August. The archeologist and field assistant detailed from the Washington office returned to their regular assignments in August. Two temporary field assistants were terminated in August. Two other temporary field assistants were appointed as archeologists on the permanent staff. One temporary field assistant was transferred to duty outside the Missouri Basin in January. One illustrator was added to the permanent staff in November. All other temporary employees were terminated in December and January. Four museum aides were added to the permanent staff during the year. One temporary archeologist and two temporary field assistants were added at the beginning of the 1958 field season. At the end of the fiscal year there were 6 archeologists in addition to the chief, 1 administrative assistant, 1 clerk-stenographer, 1 file clerk (three-quarters time), 1 clerk-typist, 1 photographer, 1 illustrator, and 4 museum aides on the permanent staff. Temporary employees included 1 archeologist, 1 physical anthropologist, 2 field assistants, 3 cooks, and 90 crewmen.

During the year there were 19 Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys field parties at work within the Missouri Basin, while another, working outside the Basin, also operated from the Project office in Lincoln. Of the 19 Missouri Basin parties, 5 were at work in July, August, and September in the Big Bend Reservoir area in South Dakota, and 5 additional parties were at work there in June. Five parties worked in the Oahe Reservoir area in July, August, and September, and four other parties were at work there in June. The party outside the Missouri Basin was that in the Dardanelle Reservoir area in Arkansas.

Other fieldwork in the Missouri Basin during the year included 11 field parties from State institutions working under agreements with the National Park Service and in cooperation with the salvage research program of the Smithsonian Institution. Parties from the Universities of South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Kansas, and Missouri and from the North Dakota State Historical Society were in the field during July to October. Parties from the Universities of South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, and Missouri were conducting excavations in June, as was a joint party from the North Dakota State Historical Society and the University of North Dakota.

At the beginning of the year in the Big Bend Reservoir area, G. Hubert Smith and a party of 10 were engaged in excavations on the right bank of the Missouri River near the mouth of Medicine Creek, in Lyman County, S. Dak., at site 39LM241. This site was believed to be that of Fort Defiance (or Bouis), a small, short-lived trading post of the 1840's. It was one of a number of such establishments organized from time to time in competition with the American Fur Co. (P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., after 1834). It was hoped that



work there would provide information on such lesser establishments of the fur and Indian trade, of which little was ever recorded at the time they were in use. Excavations at 39LM241 proved that it was not the site of Fort Defiance (or Bouis) but that it was of a later period of permanent settlement, dating after 1880. Further search for the Fort Defiance site proved fruitless. While somewhat scanty, the data and specimens from 39LM241 provide materials that should be very useful for comparative studies relating to this later period of white occupation. The Smith party completed 6 weeks of fieldwork and returned to the Lincoln office early in August.

The second River Basin Surveys field party in the Big Bend Reservoir area at the beginning of the year was directed by Dr. Warren W. Caldwell and consisted of a crew of nine. The group was at work on the right bank of the Missouri River in Lyman County, S. Dak., some 7 miles above the Lower Brule Agency, excavating in the Black Partizan site (39LM218). The latter consists of the remains of a prehistoric earth-lodge village of at least 2 component occupations and perhaps 3. The party completely excavated 1 circular earth-lodge ruin and a large portion of a second, cross-sectioned a defensive fortification ditch, excavated 1 complete bastion of the stockade, and tested a number of midden areas and cache pits. The circular houses were situated well outside the fortification ditch and were of the late occupation of about the end of the 17th century. The ditch and bastion represent two earlier occupation periods, with the ditch being dug during the earlier one, later filled in and, still later, redug. Tests indicated a rectangular house inside the fortification ditch and, together with midden areas and cache pits in that area, provided both simple-stamped and cord-roughened pottery that predates the material recovered from the circular houses outside the stockade. Among the finds made in the cache pits, one of particular interest was the burial of two very large, adult dogs, together with a pup. After 12 weeks of excavation, the party disbanded and returned to the Lincoln office on September 7. The Caldwell and Smith parties shared a joint field camp near the mouth of Medicine Creek.

The third River Basin Surveys field party in the Big Bend Reservoir area at the beginning of the year was under the direction of Robert W. Neuman and had a crew of 10. That party conducted excavations in four sites in the vicinity of Old Fort Thompson, the Indian Agency, on the left bank of the Missouri River in Buffalo County, S. Dak. Two of them were prehistoric village sites on the low terrace bottoms, and two were burial mounds situated on the higher terrace of the Missouri River. The Pretty Bull site (39BF12) was found to have had three separate occupations. The earliest and deepest remains were recovered from two test excavations that un-



covered two basin-shaped pits with burned, bright orange-colored walls. One of these pits was associated with a few scattered post molds. The recovered artifacts suggest a Middle Woodland occupation and include cord-marked pottery, crude triangular projectile points, stone end scrapers, elk or deer bone and antler tools, small shell disk beads, and concentrations of hematite. The middle occupation was apparent in a large strata trench, where six cache pits with slightly convex bottoms and undercut walls were excavated. Fill within the pits included an abundance of Monroe, Anderson, and Foreman pottery that relates to an early, rectangular-house occupation. Bone and stone implements were also numerous, but no architectural features were found. The late occupation was represented in the excavations by the remains of a large, circular earth lodge. A central fire hearth, basin- and bell-shaped cache pits, and secondary fire hearths were excavated within the house. The ceramic collections from the house fill consist of at least nine pottery types, suggesting a long and varied occupation. The post-mold pattern of the house was poorly defined in some places, but the general pattern was unmistakable.

The second village location excavated by the Neuman party was the Akichita site (39BF221). There, three midden areas were sampled extensively, and an abundance of artifacts and refuse was recovered, but no houses were located. One bell-shaped cache pit was dug. Artifacts collected suggest close affiliation with the older levels at the Dodd site (39ST30) near Pierre, S. Dak. It was felt at the end of the season that additional work was needed there, particularly an effort to determine the architectural pattern of the houses. A third site excavated was the Olson Mound (39BF223). It was a low, circular earth mound 1.5 feet high and 40 feet in diameter. No pottery and very few bone or stone artifacts were recovered from the fill. In the center, and on the base of the mound, there was a concentration of badly decomposed human bones, suggesting the secondary burial of an undetermined number of individuals. The cultural affiliation of the complex has not yet been determined. The final site excavations by the Neuman party were at the Truman Mound site (39BF224). The latter consisted of a group of four low, circular mounds in a line along the terrace edge, each measuring about 2 feet in height and 50 feet in diameter. Three of the mounds contained primary and/or secondary burials. One mound contained a deep, oval pit extending 6 feet below its top surface. A flexed burial, shell pendants, pottery sherds, and bone and shell tools were recovered from both the pit and the mound fill. Another of the mounds had a rectangular design of small rocks on its top surface and contained secondary burials. One skull displayed a large cut hole in the left



1. Excavating a dwelling site of the period of permanent White settlement in the Big Bend Reservoir area, South Dakota. River Basin Surveys.



2. Cutting trench through large burial mound at the Olson site, Big Bend Reservoir area, South Dakota. River Basin Surveys.

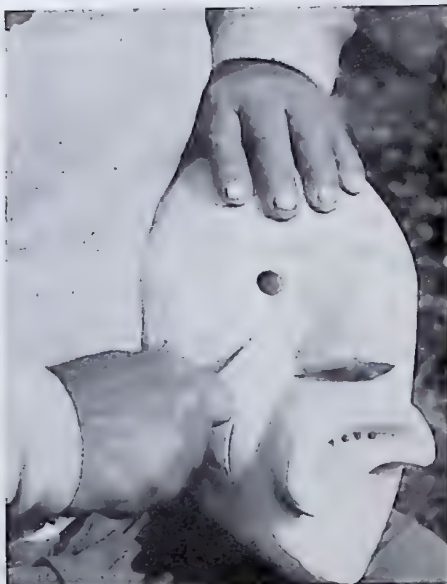




1. Floor of large circular earth lodge dating about the 17th century. Holes around periphery indicate location of wall poles; four larger holes in floor area show position of main supports. Entrance passage at rear with the Missouri River in background. Oahe Reservoir area, South Dakota. River Basin Surveys.



2. Excavating house floor and cache pits at the Sully site, Oahe Reservoir area, South Dakota. River Basin Surveys.



Four stages in the carving of a Seneca mask. Allegany Reservation, New York.  
September 1957.





1. Bike Williamson, Mississippi Choctaw, with drum used in stick-ball game. April 1958.



2. Samuel Taylor Blue, last living speaker of the Catawba language, South Carolina. August 1957.

temporal region. This mound lacked pottery, but in all other respects resembled the other three excavated mounds. The pottery from this mound group, including one restored vessel, was simple stamped, but had a typical Middle Woodland conoidal vessel shape and no decoration. This party disbanded and returned to the Lincoln headquarters on October 3, after 14 weeks of fieldwork.

The fourth River Basin Surveys field party in the Big Bend Reservoir area was directed by William N. Irving and consisted of a crew of eight. At the beginning of the year the party was at work on the left bank of the Missouri River in the vicinity of Old Fort Thompson in Buffalo County, S. Dak. Efforts were concentrated on the Medicine Crow site (39BF2), and excavations were made in three separate areas. In area A the men uncovered a circular earth lodge and several cache pits of the late occupation of about the early 18th century. In area C another circular earth lodge and several cache pits were excavated, and the recovered material suggests an occupation date a few decades earlier than that of area A. One cache-pit burial was recovered there. The main work of the season was in area B, where a large series of extensive test excavations revealed deeply buried evidence of at least three separate occupations, antedating the appearance of ceramics in the area. Some 25 projectile points and a large collection of camp refuse were obtained. The types of the artifacts and the stratigraphic situation, terminating in a coarse sand at the bottom, suggest an early Archaic occupation of perhaps as much as 5,000 or more years ago. One skull, recovered from the site, compares physically with the "Minnesota Man" remains, which generally are believed to be late Pleistocene in age. This is the best early-period site thus far noted in the immediate valley of the Missouri River. It has a strong potential for producing evidence for a good sequence of occupations from very early preceramic times to late ceramic times. The geology of the terrace formations there, and pollen analyses, promise good interpretative possibilities. The party ended the season's work on October 3, after 14 weeks of excavation. The Neuman and Irving parties shared a joint camp at Old Fort Thompson.

The fifth River Basin Surveys field party in the Big Bend Reservoir area at the beginning of the fiscal year was directed by Harold A. Huscher. He was assisted by a crew of three. This was a mobile party and constituted an extension of the previous summer's survey work in that area. During the season's work the group conducted extensive test excavations in 14 sites on both sides of the river in Buffalo, Hyde, Hughes, Lyman, and Stanley Counties; made surface collections from 14 other sites in Buffalo and Hyde Counties; and located 16 previously unrecorded sites. Of the sites tested, 12 were



recommended for excavation and 2 were written off as meriting no further attention. The 12 comprised either single- or multi-occupation sites, ranging in time from Middle Woodland through the early ceramic periods of rectangular houses to and including the late ceramic periods of circular earth lodges. One suggests a preceramic horizon somewhat similar to that at the Medicine Crow site (39BF2). Of the sites visited and not tested, nine were recommended for further investigation, and five were written off. One of the latter five, 39HU215, was first thought to be an early 19th-century trading post, but tests indicated that it was a late 19th-century homestead allotment, probably of Dakota occupancy. On September 3 this party terminated its work in the Big Bend area after 8 weeks in the field, and moved to the Oahe Reservoir area to continue similar survey and testing activities.

In the Oahe Reservoir area there were four River Basin Survey parties in the field at the beginning of the fiscal year, and a fifth party began work there early in September. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson with a crew of 23 was excavating, at the beginning of the year, in the vicinity of Fort Sully on the left bank of the Missouri River in Sully County, S. Dak. That party conducted intensive excavations in the Sully site (39SL4), the remains of the largest of the prehistoric earth-lodge villages known in the Missouri Basin. It also completely excavated a small rock-cairn burial site (39SL38) nearby. The latter consisted of a deep burial beneath a rock pile and produced a skeleton in poor condition, with no associated artifacts. The Sully site excavations included 13 circular earth lodges of the nearly 400 presumed to be present in the site, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of the 4 ceremonial lodges. The house floors ranged in depth, below the surface, from 2 to 4 feet; entrances were to the southwest; and two distinct architectural patterns were observed. One was composed of closely set double rows of small outer wall posts, the other was composed of widely spaced single rows of large outer posts with leaner posts outside them. Apparently there were two closely related, yet somewhat different, occupational patterns, and the artifact inventory tends to support this distinction. The ceremonial lodges were 12-sided structures of 75- to 80-foot diameters and had long entrance passages. The other houses all had very short entrances. The ceramic inventory suggests that there may have been an earlier occupation featuring rectangular houses, but no such houses were found in the areas excavated. Other features excavated include burial areas where 63 burials were recovered, midden heaps, a large rectangular "plaza" area of unknown usage, a large I-shaped depression of unknown usage, a strata trench across the center of the site, and 91 cache pits. The major occupation of the site appears to have been by the immediate ancestors of the

Arikara during the period 1600-1750. The other occupation or occupations were somewhat earlier. Among the unusual materials recovered were several catlinite pipes, an ornament of turquoise, a piece of obsidian, and several ornaments made from marine shells. The burials will provide a good series for study, and the field party was particularly fortunate to have William M. Bass III, physical anthropologist of the River Basin Surveys staff, present to assist in the excavation of the burial areas. This party returned to the Lincoln headquarters on September 14, after 13 weeks in the field.

The second River Basin Surveys party in the Oahe Reservoir area, comprising a crew of seven, was directed by Charles H. McNutt. At the beginning of the year they were camped with Dr. Stephenson's party near Fort Sully and were excavating in the nearby C. B. Smith site (39SL29) on the left bank of the Missouri River in Sully County, S. Dak. They uncovered major sections of 2 large circular earth lodges, 10 cache pits, and 17 other features, and tested 2 extensive midden areas. This proved to be a moderately large earth-lodge village site of about the early 17th century. After the completion of work there, the party moved to the nearby Sully School site (39SL7) and excavated 2 houses, 12 cache pits, and 9 other features, tested one midden area, and trenched a portion of the fortification ditch and palisade. One of the houses had been a long, rectangular structure with an entry ramp to the south, while the other was a large circular structure. The two occupations thus indicated suggest that one belonged to a period approximating that of the C. B. Smith site, while the other was considerably earlier—perhaps between A. D. 1200 and 1400. The fortification ditch and palisade apparently surrounded the later period occupation. In addition to the excavations at those two sites, the McNutt party investigated two lesser sites in the vicinity. One, 39SL9, was a small occupation area with a few surface remains. Testing there gave no promise of significant returns for intensive digging and no further work was attempted. The other, 39SL10, was a burial site along the edge of the present river bank. Stream cutting had destroyed all but the last vestiges of it, and there was little to salvage. The party disbanded and returned to the Lincoln headquarters on September 14, after 13 weeks of work.

The third River Basin Surveys party in the Oahe Reservoir area was directed by Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, who was detailed to the River Basin Surveys for the summer by the department of anthropology of the U. S. National Museum. Dr. Wedel and a crew of nine worked near the Old Fort Bennett area on the right bank of the Missouri River in Stanley County, S. Dak. The party conducted intensive excavations in site 39ST203, where it uncovered two large circular earth lodges dating around the 17th century and two large long-rectangular houses of a much earlier period, perhaps the 14th or 15th centuries. The



floors of the circular houses were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the surface, while those of the rectangular structures were  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet. Other features excavated in this site include a burial pit with the remains of five individuals, and evidence of burning over the top of the corpses. The party also excavated a circular house and a large portion of the stockade line at the nearby site, 39ST50. This small fortified village of the late 18th or early 19th century may possibly be the Truteau village of the mid-1790's. Glass bottles and considerable metal were found in the site. Dr. Wedel's party disbanded on August 19, after 8 weeks of excavation.

The fourth River Basin Surveys party in the Oahe Reservoir area was directed by Donald D. Hartle. It consisted of a crew of seven and shared a joint field camp with the Wedel party. This party dug test excavations in three sites during the season. At 39ST11, two houses, nine cache pits, and several other features were excavated. The houses were small rectangular structures with single end posts, evenly spaced side-wall posts, and entrance ramps. Of especial interest was the small size and short-rectangular shape of these houses, distinguishing them from the long-rectangular structures of more usual occurrence. Architecture and artifact collections suggest affiliation with the early sedentary Anderson Focus of the 14th or 15th centuries. Another interesting feature was the remains of three people who had died within a corner of one of the houses. With them were a whole pottery vessel and some fragments of basketry. In 39ST23, a dwelling house, a ceremonial lodge, several cache pits, a palisade and fortification ditch, and several other features were excavated. The pottery and circular houses suggest an Arikara occupation of perhaps the 17th or 18th century. The ceremonial house contained an altar, and the wall posts were set in a trench around the base of the wall. At 39ST45, three houses, several cache pits, two palisade bastions, and several other features were excavated. This site was occupied at two different times at least, since one house was rectangular and two were circular. The rectangular house was short and small and represents an occupation very closely related to that of site 39ST11. The circular house occupation was not entirely clear, but appears to have been representative of a culture pattern somewhat earlier than that of site 39ST23. The two palisade bastions were oval in pattern and extended laterally from a fortification palisade. This field party ended its work on August 24, after 9 weeks in the field.

The River Basin Surveys' mobile survey and testing crew of three, under the direction of Harold A. Huscher, moved from the Big Bend Reservoir area on September 3 and began a site survey and testing operation in the Oahe Reservoir area between the mouth of the Cheyenne River and Whitlocks Crossing on the right bank of the Missouri River. Heavy vegetation growth and much rain during

the season prevented the party from doing extensive site mapping or reconnaissance in the area, but several of the larger sites were visited and surface collections were made. A site map and exploratory tests were made at 39AR8, which appears to be related to the Huff site in North Dakota. Six other large sites were located and recorded for the first time in this area. The party disbanded on September 16, after 2 weeks in the Oahe Reservoir area.

The 1958 field season in the Missouri Basin began in the Big Bend Reservoir area on May 11 with a small party exploring in the vicinity of the Medicine Crow site (39BF2). William N. Irving with a crew of three and Mrs. Kathryn H. Clisby, pollen specialist from Oberlin College, Ohio, collected samples of fossil pollen from various localities in the area. Upon Mrs. Clisby's departure, Irving and his crew prepared a detailed map of the Medicine Crow site. On June 10 he increased his party to eight crewmen and added an assistant trained in geology to work with him on stratigraphic terrace sequences relating to the geology of the site and its immediate vicinity. They located one new site containing a large mammalian fossil in a terrace fill deposit and another site with columnar fire hearths exposed in a cut bank of the river. Intensive excavations continued in area B at the Medicine Crow site, and by the end of the year were progressing through the upper 3 feet of the preceramic zones.

On May 19, the second River Basin Surveys field party began operations in the Big Bend Reservoir area. This was a party of 10 under the direction of Robert W. Neuman excavating at two sites near Old Fort Thompson on the left bank of the Missouri River. Part of this crew continued work begun last season in the Akichita site (39BF221) in an attempt to learn details of architectural features. Extensive trenching had failed to find any traces of a house structure by the end of the year, although much midden refuse added significantly to the specimen inventory. The second section of the crew continued work begun last season at the Truman Mound site (39BF224). In that mound group, Mounds 5 and 6 were excavated during June, thus completing work at the site. In both mounds secondary burials accompanied by shell, disk, and bone beads were found. Beneath Mound 6, several projectile points, bone beads, and other artifacts were found. This party planned to concentrate the remainder of the field season on the several other mound sites in the immediate vicinity.

The third River Basin Surveys party in the Big Bend Reservoir area in June consisted of a crew of seven led by James J. F. Deetz. It began work on June 10 and spent the remainder of the month in excavations in areas A and C of the Medicine Crow site (39BF2). Midden areas were trenched, and one circular earth lodge was excavated. This lodge was actually two closely superimposed structures.



Work was continuing at this site at the end of the year. The field parties of Irving, Neuman, and Deetz shared a joint field camp near the Medicine Crow site.

The fourth River Basin Surveys field party in the Big Bend Reservoir area in June was composed of a crew of 13 directed by Dr. Warren W. Caldwell. It began work on June 10 at the Black Partizan site in an effort to complete excavations started last season. By the end of the year a circular (or more exactly an octagonal) earth lodge had been completely excavated and a midden area trenched.

The fifth River Basin Surveys party in the Big Bend Reservoir area consisted of a crew of seven led by Bernard Golden. It began work on June 10 at the Hickey Brothers site (39LM4) and spent the remainder of the year excavating midden deposits and one circular depression that appeared to be an earth-lodge ruin. Artifact inventory was small as of the end of the year. The Caldwell and Golden parties shared a joint camp at the Black Partizan site.

In the Oahe Reservoir area, four River Basin Surveys parties were in the field during the month of June and a fifth party was scheduled to begin work early in the next fiscal year. The first party in the area had a crew of 10 under the direction of Charles H. McNutt. This group began on June 16, and spent the rest of the month continuing excavations begun last season at the Sully School site (39SL7). There, a long expanse of the fortification stockade was uncovered, and work was well under way toward excavation of circular earth-lodge structures.

The second River Basin Surveys party in the Oahe Reservoir area in June consisted of a crew of 23 under the direction of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, with Lee G. Madison as assistant. They began work on June 16 on the Sully site (39SL4) and by the end of the year had exposed the floors and other features of three circular earth-lodge structures. Artifact inventories were abundant in all 3, and an area surrounding 3 sides of each of 2 of the houses was being exposed in order to learn the nature of materials outside the houses.

The third River Basin Surveys party at work in the Oahe Reservoir area by the end of the year was that of Richard P. Wheeler. It consisted of a crew of eight and was working on the Fort Bennett site (39ST12), on the right bank of the Missouri River near Old Fort Bennett in Stanley County, S. Dak. That party began work on June 19, and by the end of the year had started the clearing of three circular earth-lodge structures.

On the last day of the year, a fourth River Basin Surveys party started work in the Oahe Reservoir area. It was comprised of a crew of six, under the direction of William M. Bass III, and was to excavate the extensive burial area at the Sully site (39SL4).

The McNutt, Stephenson, and Bass parties shared a joint field camp in the vicinity of the Sully site. Such 2- and 3-party field camps were proving to be efficient and economical, as many of the activities and expenses of several parties could be combined. The necessary field equipment, vehicles, number of cooks, and other expenses were proportionately reduced. The consultative advantage of having two or three archeologists in a single camp was proving to be of great help in discussions pertaining to excavation methods and general archeological interpretations.

Cooperating institutions in the Oahe Reservoir area at the beginning of the fiscal year included a party from the University of South Dakota directed by Dr. Wesley R. Hurt, Jr.; a party from the University of Idaho under the direction of Dr. Alfred Bowers; and a party from the State Historical Society of North Dakota, directed by Daniel J. Scheans. At the end of the fiscal year cooperating institutions in the Oahe Reservoir included a party from the University of South Dakota directed by Eugene Fugle; a party from the University of Idaho directed by Dr. Alfred Bowers; a party from the State Historical Society of North Dakota and the University of North Dakota combined, directed by Dr. James H. Howard. In other reservoirs in the Missouri Basin cooperating institutions had parties in the field at the beginning of the year as follows: The University of Wyoming, with a party directed by Dr. William Mulloy in the Glendo Reservoir of southeastern Wyoming; the University of Kansas, with a party directed by Dr. Carlyle S. Smith in the Tuttle Creek Reservoir of northeastern Kansas; and the University of Missouri with a party directed by Carl Chapman in the Pomme de Terre Reservoir of west-central Missouri. At the end of the fiscal year cooperating institutions were: The University of Wyoming with a party directed by Dr. William Mulloy in the Glendo Reservoir area and the University of Missouri with a party directed by Carl Chapman in the Pomme de Terre Reservoir area. All these parties were operating through agreements with the National Park Service and were cooperating in the Smithsonian Institution research program.

During the time that the archeologists were not in the field, they were engaged in analyses of their materials and in laboratory and library research. They also prepared manuscripts of technical, scientific reports and wrote articles and papers of a more popular nature.

During January the first steps were taken by the staff archeologists of the Missouri Basin Project toward a long-range Missouri Basin Chronology Program. This program is a new departure in the field of salvage archeology and is directed toward a more precise understanding of the time sequences of the prehistoric cultures represented in the sites being excavated in the Missouri Basin. One primary objective of the program is to be able to plan future salvage excavations



with increased efficiency. The program includes intensive research in dendrochronology, radiocarbon-14 dating, pollen analysis, geologic-climatic dating, typological analyses of artifact materials, historical documentation, and the several subsidiary techniques applicable to chronology. Ultimately the program should provide a specific time scale into which each of the culture complexes represented in the excavated sites can be fitted with pinpoint accuracy. In the second half of the fiscal year the Missouri Basin Chronology Program made several significant accomplishments. A large wall chart and map were prepared, showing temporal position and geographic location of all of the archeologically pertinent carbon-14 dates so far available. A series of 11 radiocarbon-14 specimens were submitted to the University of Michigan for dating. The available dendrochronological materials on hand in the Missouri Basin were analyzed, and a determination was made of what further material is needed. Plans were also made for procuring additional dendrochronological specimens upon which a series of local master plots can be built. Pollen samples from ancient bog areas were collected and submitted to Oberlin College for analyses, and plans were made for further collecting of fossil pollens. A man with geological training was temporarily added to the staff to work out a terrace-system sequence along a portion of the Missouri River, and a series of specimens was submitted to the University of Michigan proportional counter laboratory for analyses. Representatives from several State institutions are also cooperating in the program.

The laboratory and office staff devoted its time to processing specimen materials for study, photographing specimens, preparing specimen records, and typing and filing of records and manuscript materials. The accomplishments of the laboratory and office staff are listed in the following tables.

TABLE 1.—*Specimens processed July 1, 1957–June 30, 1958*


Reservoir	Number of sites	Catalog numbers assigned	Number of specimens processed
Big Bend.....	34	8, 290	52, 718
Oahe.....	13	5, 417	38, 864
Toronto.....	29	901	1, 304
Sites not in reservoirs.....	5	23	212
	81	14, 631	93, 098
Collections not assigned site numbers.....	2	9	9
 Total.....	83	14, 640	93, 107

TABLE 2.—*Record materials processed July 1, 1957–June 30, 1958*

Reflex copies of records.....	9, 240
Photographic negatives made.....	2, 946
Photographic prints made.....	11, 521
Photographic prints mounted and filed.....	5, 182
Transparencies mounted in glass.....	1, 122
Color pictures taken in the laboratory.....	368
Plate layouts made for manuscripts.....	92
Cartographic tracings and revisions.....	220
Plates lettered.....	37
Artifacts sketched.....	58
Profiles drawn.....	16

As of June 30, 1958, the Missouri Basin Project had cataloged 917,370 specimens from 1,762 numbered sites and 52 collections not assigned site numbers. During the current fiscal year, 8 pottery vessels and 37 pottery vessel sections were restored, and 104 nonpottery artifacts were repaired. Archeological specimens from 236 sites in 5 reservoirs were transferred to the United States National Museum, as were selected specimens of dog, bird, and fish bones, and of shell. Pottery specimens and stone projectile points were transferred to Region Two of the National Park Service for use as display material at Wind Cave National Monument in South Dakota. The Missouri Basin Project received, by transfer from the Nebraska State Historical Society, through the courtesy of Marvin F. Kivett, sample pottery specimens from four prototypical Nebraska sites. Cultural units and sites of these type specimens are: Dismal River, the Lovett site (25CH1); Lower Loup, the Burkett site (25NC1); Oneota, the Leary site (25RH1); and Valley Woodland, the Schultz site (25VY1). These specimens are now a part of the Missouri Basin Project comparative collection. The Missouri Basin Project also received by transfer from the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, through the courtesy of Dr. Carlyle S. Smith, archeological collections from two sites in the Fort Randall Reservoir area. This was a permanent transfer of excavated materials which increased materially the research value of Missouri Basin Project collections.

During the Thanksgiving weekend, members of the staff participated in the 15th Plains Conference for Archeology, held in Lincoln. On April 19, members of the staff presented papers at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, also held in Lincoln. On April 30 and May 1 and 2, members of the staff attended and participated in the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology held in Norman, Okla.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief, when not in charge of field parties, devoted most of his time to managing the office and laboratory in Lincoln and preparing plans for the 1958 summer field season. He spent



some time working on a summary report of the Missouri Basin Salvage Program for the calendar years 1952-56 and wrote several short papers for presentation before scientific groups. He also worked on a manuscript on the "Archeological Investigations in the Whitney Reservoir, Texas," and prepared text, pictures, and captions for a photographic booklet, "The Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program, After Twelve Years." During the second half of the year, he served as chairman of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program. In August he addressed the Pierre, S. Dak., Rotary Club on "Archeological Salvage in South Dakota." In October he addressed the Fidelia Lyceum in Lincoln, Nebr., on "Prehistoric America in Missouri Basin." In January he attended and participated in the annual meeting of the Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains, held in Washington, D. C. On April 19 he attended the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, held in Lincoln, and presented a paper on "The Missouri Basin Chronology Program." On April 30 and May 1 and 2, at Norman, Okla., he attended the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology and participated as a discussant of a paper presented by Robert Bell, entitled "Caddoan Relationships to the Plains."

Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, archeologist, during the fall and winter months devoted most of his time to analyses of specimen materials recovered from sites he had excavated over the past year. He completed all plates, figures, and manuscript text for the final report "Archeological Investigations in the Coralville Reservoir, Iowa." He also completed all plates, figures, and manuscript text for the final report, "Archeological Salvage Investigations in the Hell's Canyon Area, Snake River, Oregon and Idaho." He prepared a brief technical manuscript, "Firearms and Connotive Materials from Fort Pierre II (39ST217), Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota," and a brief popular article, "The Smithsonian Institution in Arkansas." The latter was published in the June issue of *The Ozark Mountaineer*. Dr. Caldwell also submitted a short note for publication in the *Davidson Journal of Anthropology* entitled "Pacific Coast Clay Figurines: A Contraview." He submitted a book review of "Northwest Archeology," *Research Studies of the State College of Washington*, vol. 24, No. 1, that was published in *American Antiquity*, vol. 23, No. 2, 1957. During the second half of the year he served as dendrochronology chairman of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program.

Donald D. Hartle, temporary archeologist, on the staff at the beginning of the year, left the project on August 26 to resume his graduate studies. Mr. Hartle was formerly a regular member of the staff at Lincoln and is still working on reports of work done at that time. He also is preparing a report on the results of his investigations during the 1957 field season in the Oahe Reservoir area.

Harold A. Huscher, temporary archeologist, on the staff at the beginning of the year, was transferred to the Washington office on January 27 to carry on the explorations in Alabama-Georgia previously discussed. Between his return from the field on September 16 and his departure for the Southeast, Mr. Huscher wrote a rough draft of a manuscript covering his work in the Missouri Basin in the summers of 1956 and 1957—"Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of the Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota." He also prepared the preliminary draft of a brief technical manuscript on earth-lodge village fortifications in the Missouri Basin, and presented it as an oral report at the 15th Plains Conference for Archeology in Lincoln on November 28. He participated in the initial stages of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program.

William M. Bass III, temporary physical anthropologist, left the staff on August 28. He rejoined the staff in the same capacity on June 2 and remained in the Washington office until June 20, when he proceeded to the Lincoln office where he spent five days working on a comparative human skeleton. He left for the field in the Oahe Reservoir area on June 28.

William N. Irving, temporary archeologist, was appointed to the permanent staff on May 18. When not in the field directing excavations, he was in the Lincoln office analyzing materials he excavated during the preceding summer and investigating the geological possibilities of the Medicine Crow site (39BF2). He presented a preliminary report on the archeology of the Medicine Crow site at the 15th Plains Conference for Archeology on November 28, and a report on the chronology of the Medicine Crow site at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences on April 19. On May 1 he went to Norman, Okla., and presented a paper on the chronological relationships of the early part of the Medicine Crow site at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology. During the second half of the year he served as geology chairman of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program.

James J. F. Deetz, temporary archeologist, joined the staff on June 2, and on June 10 left Lincoln for South Dakota to excavate a series of sites in the Big Bend Reservoir area.

Alan H. Coogan, temporary field assistant, joined the staff on June 2, and on June 10 left Lincoln for the field to serve as assistant to William N. Irving in the geological-archeological work in the vicinity of Old Fort Thompson in the Big Bend Reservoir area.

Bernard Golden, temporary archeologist, joined the staff on May 19 and on June 10 left Lincoln to begin excavations in an earth-lodge village site in the Big Bend Reservoir area.

Charles H. McNutt, archeologist, when he was not in the field, devoted most of his time to analyses and the preparation of reports. He



served as carbon-14 chairman, during the second half of the year, in the Missouri Basin Chronology Program. He completed the final draft of a major technical manuscript covering part of his previous summer's work, entitled "Archeological Investigations in the C. B. Smith Site (39SL29), Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota." He also completed the final draft of an unfinished manuscript begun by Harold A. Huscher, entitled "Appraisal of the Archeological Resources in the Big Bend Reservoir Area, South Dakota." On November 28, he presented a paper, "Excavations at Two Sites in the Oahe Reservoir, Sully County, South Dakota," at the 15th Plains Conference for Archeology in Lincoln. On April 18 he presented a paper entitled "La Roche Ware and Relative Chronology" at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln. From April 30 to May 3 he attended the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology in Norman, Okla. He was senior author, with Richard P. Wheeler, of a brief article entitled "Bibliography of Primary Sources for Radiocarbon Dates," which was submitted in June for publication in the Notes and News section of *American Antiquity*.

Robert W. Neuman, temporary archeologist, was appointed to the permanent staff on July 29. During the time he was not directing field activities he was busy completing the analyses of the data and materials he had collected and preparing reports on his previous seasons' work. He completed the final draft of a major technical manuscript entitled "Archeological Investigations in the Lovewell Reservoir Area, Kansas." On November 28, he presented a paper, "Excavations in Four Sites in the Big Bend Reservoir Area, South Dakota." On April 19 he attended the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln, and from April 30 to May 3 attended the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology in Norman, Okla.

G. Hubert Smith, archeologist, during the periods he was not in the field, devoted his time to completion of final drafts of two major technical reports and one minor report. One major technical report was "Archeological Investigations at the Site of Fort Berthold II (32ML2), Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota"; the second was "Archeological Investigations at the Site of Fort Pierre II (39ST217), Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota." A brief report on excavations at site 39LM241 was also completed. On November 29, he served as chairman for a section of the Plains Conference for Archeology, devoted to historic sites archeology, and summarized the reports of the seven speakers. He submitted a book review of "New Discoveries at Jamestown" by John L. Cotter and J. Paul Hudson, which was published in the Autumn 1957 issue of *Archeology*. On January 2, Mr. Smith was detailed, on a reimbursable basis, to the

National Park Service to conduct archeological excavations at the site of Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Md.

Richard P. Wheeler, archeologist, was at the Lincoln headquarters throughout the year until June 20. During this period he spent his time preparing technical reports on work completed in previous years. He completed the final section of a draft of a lengthy, detailed report on excavations conducted during 1949-51 in the Angostura Reservoir area in South Dakota and the Boyson and Keyhole Reservoir areas in Wyoming. He also completed the draft of a technical report on excavations in the Jamestown Reservoir area in North Dakota. At the 15th Plains Conference for Archeology, in Lincoln, he presented a preliminary statement on the Stutsman Focus, and a paper, jointly with Harry E. Weakly, dealing with the cultural and chronological sequences at Birdshear Cave, Wyo. A third paper presented at that meeting dealt with radiocarbon dates and prehistory in the central and northern Plains. As previously mentioned, he collaborated with Charles H. McNutt in preparing a paper for submission to *American Antiquity*. From April 30 to May 3 he attended the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology in Norman, Okla.

*Snake River Basin.*—No field explorations were carried on in the Snake River Basin during the fiscal year. However, one report on the investigations made there during the previous year was completed. It is called "Archeological Salvage Investigations in the Hell's Canyon Area, Snake River, Oregon and Idaho." The manuscript consists of 95 typed pages and has 8 plates and 6 text figures. The material and information upon which the report is based were mainly from two sites in the vicinity of Robinette, Oreg. Another report pertaining to the excavations on the Idaho side of the river at Big Bar has not yet been completed, but it is well under way.

*South Carolina-Georgia.*—Excavations were made at two sites in the Hartwell Reservoir Basin during the period from April 22 to June 21. One of them was located in South Carolina and the other in Georgia. In addition, three other sites in the South Carolina area were inspected and an extensive surface collection of artifacts was made at one of them. Owing to the refusal of the owner to permit digging, no attempt was made at the latter site to determine its depth or the extent of its deposits.

One of the sites where digging was carried on is located in the fork created by the juncture of the Tugaloo and Chauga Rivers. The site originally consisted of one large mound flanked on either side by a low mound. During the last 10 to 12 years the large mound was intentionally reduced in height in order to facilitate cultivation of the field where it is situated. Consequently its present height of 12 feet above the level of the bottom lands does not represent its



original height and its contour has also been modified. Four test areas were dug in the vicinity of the present apex of the mound to determine if possible where the original apex had been, and also to discover the physical makeup of the feature and the possible purpose for its construction. One of the test areas exposed the outline of a rectangular structure with rounded corners and a subterranean floor. The posts which had formed the walls had been placed at 2-foot intervals. Because of lack of time the house remains were not completely excavated. Enough was done, however, to determine its general characteristics. Two of the other test areas showed that the mound had been erected in several stages over a period of years. In each case the exterior mantle consisted of a hard-packed bluish-gray sandy clay which varied from 3 to 6 inches in thickness. Each mantle in turn had been spread over a layer of clean river sand averaging 1 foot 3 inches in thickness. There had been at least four such features, and additional digging may reveal still earlier ones. Not much artifact material was recovered, but such as was found indicates that the latest culture represented probably was Cherokee with an earlier underlying Etowah horizon. The site may well have been that of the Cherokee village and mound known as Chauga.

On the Georgia side of the Tugaloo River approximately 2 miles downriver from the Yonah Dam of the Georgia Power Co. is a village and mound site which also has Cherokee affinities. This is the largest site in the Hartwell Basin and lies on a sandy ridge 1,000 feet long and 150 feet wide which parallels the river. There was a small mound 150 feet from the northern limits of the ridge which upon excavation proved to be quite unusual. The top layer or mantle consisted of a sandy humus. This covered a small mound of river cobblestones of various weights and diameters which was approximately 2 feet in height and 18 feet in diameter. Directly underneath the base of the rock mound was a series of seven heavy-packed ash and calcined bone-filled basin-shaped hearths. Each of the hearths was circular in outline and averaged slightly over 5 feet in diameter and from 1 foot to 18 inches in depth. Because of the presence of the fragmentary calcined bones it was thought that the basins served as crematory areas over a long period of time. After the last or uppermost hearth had served its purpose, the cobblestone mound was erected over the crematory area, perhaps to indicate that it was a place of particular significance or to protect the features lying beneath it. Thus far such a manifestation is unique in southeast archeology and it may indicate a local cult which has previously passed unnoticed or has not been reported.

Adjacent to and south of the mound were the remains of three houses representing different types of structure. The uppermost was approximately square and the walls had been constructed by placing

individual posts in prepared post holes. Directly beneath those remains was evidence for a large rectangular "town-house" type of structure measuring 44 feet in length and 26 to 27 feet in width, with the doorway opening toward the south. The individual post form of construction had also been used in erecting that structure. Immediately beneath it and resting upon sterile red clay were the fragmentary remains of two small circular trench-type houses, the earliest form of house found throughout the Southeast. Additional work at this location would undoubtedly yield further evidence pertaining to the sequence of house forms and might also give a clue to their significance.

Two unusual ceremonial burials were found in a test area some 40 feet from the house remains. Tubular-shaped pits with saucer-shaped bottoms had been dug in the clean sterile sand of the ridge. The pits were approximately 2 feet in diameter and the walls of one had been lined with small cobblestones, while those in the other were left in their natural state. At the bottom of each pit, 5 feet 5 inches below the surface, were the fragmentary remains of a human cranium. Other bones may originally have been present, but they had long since disintegrated. The rock-lined pit was filled with a dark humic soil intermixed with some stones, while the other was filled with clean river sand. These burials may represent a new trait for that section of South Carolina, Georgia, and the Southeast. The specimens collected during the course of the work suggest that it was of Cherokee origin. The site has been identified, tentatively, as that of the Cherokee Lower Settlements town of Estatoee by some. Others think further evidence is needed to demonstrate that such was the case, since historically it supposedly was on the South Carolina side of the river. Additional excavations are certainly warranted at that location.

*Cooperating institutions.*—In addition to the several State and local institutions cooperating in the Missouri Basin, others participated in the Inter-Agency Salvage Program in a number of areas. The University of Arizona carried on investigations in the Painted Rocks Reservoir basin on the Gila River in Arizona. The Museum of Northern Arizona continued its explorations in the Glen Canyon Reservoir area on the Colorado River. The University of Utah also cooperated in the Glen Canyon project, working the upper end of the basin. The University of California made surveys and conducted excavations in the Trinity Reservoir area on the Trinity River, the Terminus Reservoir on the Kaweah River, in the Coyote Valley Reservoir area on the Russian River, and in the Washoe Reservoir basin on the Truckee River. The University of Southern California



worked in the Buena Vista watershed project and the Arroyo Grande Creed watershed project in California. Idaho State College made surveys along the Upper Snake, the Salmon, and Middle Fork Rivers in Idaho. The University of Southern Illinois carried on surveys and excavations in the Carlyle Dam area on the Kaskaskia River in south-central Illinois. In New Mexico the School of American Research excavated in the Abiquiu Reservoir area along the Chama River and made surveys in the Navajo Reservoir area along the San Juan River in northern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado. The University of Oklahoma participated in three projects. One consisted of a reexamination of the Fort Gibson Reservoir basin on the Grand or Neosho River. Surveys and excavations were made there a number of years ago before the dam was completed and the area flooded. Because of a greatly lowered pool level last year it was possible to return to the area and examine a number of sites which had been under water for some time. The other two projects of the University of Oklahoma were in the Sandy Creek Reservoir area along the Blue River and Waurika Reservoir basin along Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Red River. The University of Oregon surveyed and excavated in two reservoir basins. One was the Immigrant on Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Rogue River, and the other was the John Day along the Columbia River. The University of Texas continued its excavation project at the Ferrell's Bridge Reservoir along Cypress Creek, a tributary of the Red River in eastern Texas. The State College of Washington continued excavations in the Ice Harbor Reservoir area along the Lower Snake River in southeastern Washington. In the New England area surveys were made on a personal contract basis by one member of the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University and by a member of the faculty from Temple University at Philadelphia. All these projects were carried on under agreements with the National Park Service. In several areas local groups continued to assist on a voluntary basis. These activities were mainly in Ohio, Indiana, and southern California.

#### ARCHIVES

The Bureau archives continued during the year under the custody of Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker. From June 1 to 6 Mrs. Blaker examined pictorial and manuscript collections relating to the American Indian in the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, and in the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the American Indian, the New York Historical Society, the New York Public Library, and the Frick Art Reference Library in New York. On June 13 Miss Barbara Hemphill entered on duty as a summer interne, detailed to the archives.

*Photographic collections.*—Anthropologists, historians, publishers, and interested members of the public continued in increasing numbers to draw upon the extensive photographic collections of the Bureau as a source of documentation and illustration. The year's total of 534 orders and written and personal inquiries concerning photographs represents a 20-percent increase over the previous year's figure of 444, and is almost double the 1956 total of 294. The 1,231 prints distributed is also an appreciable increase over the 1,019 of last year and 978 in 1956. The preparation and distribution, during the past 2 years, of descriptive lists of specific portions of the photographic collections have undoubtedly made more searchers aware of the photographic resources of the Bureau, the result being an increased number of purchase requests. Lists describing photographs relating to 86 tribes or subjects are now available; 21 such lists were prepared during the past year.

There were 22 new photographic collections received during the year, some of which are described below:

A very important collection relating to North American Indians was received by transfer from the Library of Congress. It consists of some 7,200 photographs pertaining to over 120 tribal units of the United States, Alaska, and Canada; the Southwest, the Northwest Coast, the Plains, and the Great Lakes areas are particularly well covered. The photographs were made by professional photographers from approximately 1890 to 1920, and are of excellent photographic quality. Over two-thirds of them are outdoor views; the remainder are portraits, most of which are accompanied by the name of the individual. At year's end only a preliminary examination of the collection had been made. The arrangement and cataloging of the photographs by tribe and area will be a major project for the coming year.

An album of 60 photographs relating to the several Indian tribes residing on the Muckleshoot Reservation, Wash., in the period 1902-36 was received as a transfer from the Indian Claims Commission, through the courtesy of Arthur C. Ballard, who made and collected the photographs. The collection, with detailed captions, includes portraits of Indian informants and views of native activities and equipment such as fishing gear, firemaking equipment, ceremonial objects, houses, and tools.

A collection of about 40 photographs of Plains Indians made by commercial photographers of the late 19th century was received as a gift from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, through John Witthoft, chief curator. Another group of 26 such photographs, including a number of Indian portraits by D. F. Barry, was lent for copying through the courtesy of Mr. Witthoft.



A series of about 35 negatives relating to the Acoma, Laguna, and Taos pueblos and to the Navaho and Paiute tribes, made by Vernon Bailey during the first decade of the 20th century, was received as a transfer from the Smithsonian library, where they had been deposited as a gift from Mrs. Vernon Bailey in 1945.

Thirteen photographs of Chiricahua and Mescalero Apache Indians, including recent portraits of some descendants of prominent Apache personalities of the 19th century, were received from Mrs. Eve Ball, of Hollywood, N. Mex. With the assistance of Apache informants, Mrs. Ball also provided identifications and notes on several photographs in the Bureau collections.

Copy prints of 24 portraits and views of activities at Carlisle Indian School, collected by O. H. Bakeless, ca. 1892-1902, were forwarded by Dr. Archibald Hanna as a gift from the Yale University Library, through the courtesy of John Bakeless, who owns the original prints.

Eight copy photographs relating to Indians of Michigan in the period 1865-ca. 1900, collected from various sources by the Michigan Historical Commission, were received as a gift from the Commission, through the courtesy of Dr. Philip P. Mason.

Mrs. Marion Vincent, of Sequim, Wash., lent for copying eight photographs of elderly Clallam Indians taken at various dates in the first half of the 20th century, including a portrait of old Doctor Hall, the boatmaker.

Richard Pohrt, of Flint, Mich., forwarded as a gift eight photographs of Indians of California and adjacent western States, made by commercial photographers about 1900.

Six photographs of Seminole Indians made in Collier County, Fla., ca. 1900-1928, were received from Dr. Charlton W. Tebeau, of Coral Gables, Fla., through Dr. William C. Sturtevant.

Two snapshots of the tombstone of Joseph Pawnee No Pashee, first governor of the Osage (d. 1883), located at Pawhuska, Okla., were received as a gift from R. B. Schackleford, of Pawhuska.

*Manuscript collections.*—There is a continued increase in the utilization of the manuscript collections by anthropologists and other students. About 305 manuscripts were consulted by searchers, either in person or by the purchase of 9,696 pages of reproductions. In addition, 68 mail inquiries concerning the manuscript collections were received, and a considerable number were examined by the archivist in preparing replies. As a result of this examination, new and more complete descriptions of 61 manuscripts were drafted for the catalog, annotations were added to numerous other catalog entries, and lists describing certain related groups were prepared for distribution.

Thirteen lots of manuscript material were received in the archives. The following have been cataloged and made available for reference:

4517. Beam, George L. (official photographer, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad). Miscellaneous correspondence and news clippings. Ca. 1917-27. 1 portfolio.
4507. Corbusier, William Henry. "Record of William Henry Corbusier, Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired." April 10, 1924. 30 pp., typed. Relates to the Apache Indians of Arizona.
4505. Gilfillan, J. A. Chippewa dictionary (original draft?), notes on place names, etc.; miscellaneous lot of notes, unarranged. Ca. 1911? 1 portfolio.
4521. Harrington, John P. Miscellaneous short manuscripts, unpublished. 1940-52 and n. d. 1 box. (Titles listed in catalog.)
3323. Marye, William B. Materials relating to the sites of Indian bridges, principally in Maryland and Virginia, and also in Delaware and North Carolina. 1932 ca.-1949 and 1956. 5 boxes.
4524. Marye, William B. "Indian Shell Heaps on Chesapeake Bay and its Estuaries in Maryland; Some Incomplete Data Collected by William B. Marye." 1913 ca.-1956. 1 portfolio.
4514. Newcomb, C. F. "Sketch of Southern Portion of Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C." 1901. Manuscript map, approx. 33" x 58".
4513. Niblack, Albert P. Notes and correspondence relating to the ethnology of the northwest coast of North America; miscellaneous papers, unarranged. Ca. 1884-89. 1 portfolio.
4525. Scott, Gen. Hugh L. Papers relating to Indian conditions, accumulated while serving on the Board of Indian Commissioners, February 25, 1919-July 25, 1933. 3 boxes. (Subject list in catalog.)
4504. Sturtevant, William C. "Notes on the History and Bibliography of Catawba Linguistic Studies." July-August 1957. 18 pp., typed.

A summary description of the holdings of the Bureau archives was prepared for the National Historical Publications Commission, U. S. National Archives, for inclusion in the guide to depositories of manuscripts in the United States being prepared by the Commission.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS

The Bureau staff artist, E. G. Schumacher, continued work during the year on a wide variety of artistic material for the Bureau of American Ethnology and River Basin Surveys. An appreciable amount of time was also devoted to various illustrative tasks needed by different departments of the Smithsonian Institution.

#### EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The Bureau's editorial work continued during the year under the immediate direction of Mrs. Eloise B. Edelen. There were issued one Annual Report and four Bulletins, as follows:

Seventy-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1956-1957. ii+28 pp., 2 pls. 1958.

Bulletin 164. Anthropological Papers Nos. 49-56. x+356 pp., 75 pls., 5 figs., 15 maps. 1957.

No. 49. The Ormond Beach Mound, east-central Florida, by Jesse D. Jennings, Gordon R. Willey, and Marshall T. Newman.



- No. 50. Hair pipes in Plains Indian adornment, a study in Indian and White ingenuity, by John C. Ewers.
- No. 51. Observations on some nineteenth-century pottery vessels from the Upper Missouri, by Waldo R. Wedel.
- No. 52. Revaluation of the Eastern Siouan problem, with particular emphasis on the Virginia branches—the Occaneechi, the Saponi, and the Tutelo, by Carl F. Miller.
- No. 53. An archeological reconnaissance in southeastern Mexico, by Matthew W. Stirling.
- No. 54. Valladolid Maya enumeration, by John P. Harrington.
- No. 55. Letters to Jack Wilson, the Paiute Prophet, written between 1908 and 1911, edited and with an introduction by Grace M. Dangberg.
- No. 56. Factionalism at Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, by William N. Fenton.
- Bulletin 165. Music of Acoma, Isleta, Cochiti, and Zuñi Pueblos, by Frances Densmore. xii+118 pp., 6 pls. 1957.
- Bulletin 166. River Basin Surveys Papers, No. 8. Excavations in the McNary Reservoir Basin near Umatilla, Oregon, by Douglas Osborne. With appendixes by Marshall T. Newman, Arthur Woodward, W. J. Kroll, and B. H. McCleod. x+258 pp., 40 pls., 6 figs., 19 maps. 1957.
- Bulletin 167. Archeological investigations at the mouth of the Amazon, by Betty J. Meggers and Clifford Evans. xxviii+664 pp., 112 pls., 206 figs. 1957.

The following publications were in press at the close of the fiscal year:

- Bulletin 143, vol. 7. Index to the Handbook of South American Indians.
- Bulletin 168. The Native Brotherhoods: Modern intertribal organizations on the Northwest coast, by Philip Drucker.
- Bulletin 169. River Basin Surveys Papers, Nos. 9-14:
- No. 9. Archeological investigations in the Heart Butte Reservoir area, North Dakota, by Paul L. Cooper.
- No. 10. Archeological investigations at the Tuttle Creek Dam, Kansas, by Robert B. Cumming, Jr.
- No. 11. The Spain site (39LM301), a winter village in Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota, by Carlyle S. Smith and Roger T. Grange, Jr.
- No. 12. The Wilbanks site (9CK-5), Georgia, by William H. Sears.
- No. 13. Historic sites in and around the Jim Woodruff Reservoir area, Florida-Georgia, by Mark F. Boyd.
- No. 14. Six sites near the Chattahoochee River in the Jim Woodruff Reservoir area, Florida, by Ripley P. Bullen.
- Bulletin 170. Excavations at La Venta, Tabasco, 1955, by Philip Drucker, Robert F. Heizer, and Robert J. Squier. With appendixes by Jonas E. Gullberg, Garniss H. Curtis, and A. Starker Leopold.
- Bulletin 171. The North Alaskan Eskimo: A study in ecology and society, by Robert F. Spencer.
- Bulletin 172. The story of a Tlingit community: A problem in the relationship between archeological, ethnological, and historical methods, by Frederica de Laguna.
- Bulletin 173. Anthropological Papers Nos. 57-62:
- No. 57. Preceramic and ceramic cultural patterns in Northwest Virginia, by C. G. Holland.
- No. 58. An introduction to Plains Apache archeology—the Dismal River Aspect, by James H. Gunnerson.
- No. 59. The use of the atlatl on Lake Patzcuaro, Michoacan, by M. W. Stirling.

No. 60. A Caroline Islands script, by Saul H. Riesenbergs and Shigeru Kaneshiro.

No. 61. Dakota winter counts as a source of Plains history, by James H. Howard.

No. 62. Stone tipi rings in north-central Montana and the adjacent portion of Alberta, Canada: Their historical, ethnological, and archeological aspects, by Thomas F. Kehoe.

Publications distributed totaled 28,131 as compared with 28,558 for the fiscal year 1957.

#### COLLECTIONS

Acc. No.

216667. Late 18th-century wine bottle.

219119. Miscellaneous archeological objects.

#### FROM RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

216556. Archeological and human skeletal material from Nebraska, excavated by River Basin Surveys archeologists in the summer of 1948.

217608, 218413. Archeological material excavated from Buffalo Pasture site in Oahe Reservoir, Stanley County, S. Dak.

214120, 217212. (through Dr. Robert L. Stephenson) 21 land and fresh-water mollusks from Oregon, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist on the staff of the Bureau from 1900 to 1944 and a research associate since his retirement, died at his home in Newton, Mass., on May 2, 1958. Dr. Swanton is best known for his extensive work on the Indians of the Southeastern United States and as chairman of the DeSoto Commission. He was the author of 5 extensive articles in the Annual Report series of the Bureau, 12 complete Bulletins, 2 Anthropological Papers, and 2 papers in the War Background Studies. He was coauthor of three Bulletins and edited Byington's Choctaw Dictionary. His *The Indians of the Southeastern United States*, Bulletin 137, and *The Indian Tribes of North America*, Bulletin 145, are outstanding contributions. The report of the DeSoto Commission, of which he was the unnamed author, is in continuing demand. Dr. Swanton was a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He received the Viking Medal and Award for Anthropology in 1948.

Dr. John P. Harrington and Dr. A. J. Waring continued as research associates of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Dr. M. W. Stirling, as research associate, used the facilities of the Bureau laboratory and continued his study of collections made on field trips to Panama and Ecuador in previous years.

There were 2,772 letters of inquiry about American Indians and related problems received in the Director's office during the year.



Information was furnished by staff members in answer to many of the queries, and to others, information leaflets or other printed items were supplied.

Eleven bibliographies or information leaflets were prepared or revised and duplicated for distribution to the public, as follows:

- SIL-16, 2d rev., 6/58. Indian Crafts and Indian Lore. (Bibliography.) 3 pp.  
SIL-50, rev., 8/57. Selected List of Portraits of Prominent Indians in the Collections of the Bureau of American Ethnology. 3 pp.  
SIL-90, rev., 3/58. Dealers in Second-Hand Scientific and Government Publications. 2 pp.  
SIL-100, 8/57. Anthropology as a Career. 18 pp. (Reading list, pp. 14-18.)  
SIL-105, 8/57. Selected Bibliography on Cherokee Customs and History. 4 pp.  
SIL-132, 12/57. Selected References on the Middle American Area. 5 pp.  
SIL-133, 12/57. Bibliography on Indian Languages and Language Families. 6 pp.  
SIL-134, 12/57. American Indian Languages. (Explanation.) 2 pp.  
SIL-137, 12/57. The Cherokee Language. (Explanation with references.) 2 pp.  
SIL-174, 6/58. Selected References on the Indians of the Southeastern United States. 12 pp.  
SIL-175, 6/58. Selected References on Present-day Conditions among United States Indians. 9 pp.

In addition to the leaflets described above, many bibliographies and information leaflets were compiled on topics of a general or specific nature, linguistic problems or terms, picture information, etc., and typescript copies sent out to hundreds of civic organizations such as the Scouts, Campfire Girls, summer camps, church clubs, and women's clubs throughout the country, as well as to the general public. The information files and bibliographic material were constantly reviewed by staff members so that the most up-to-date material for term papers could be sent in answer to hundreds of requests from high school and college students. Manuscripts were frequently read and appraised by staff members for colleagues and scientific organizations. Specimens were identified for owners and data on them supplied.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr., *Director.*

DR. LEONARD CARMICHAEL,

*Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.*













